TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM
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Chatham Township Environmental Commission
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Chatham Township Environmental Commission

http://www.chathamtownship.org/CTEC/EC-contact.html

Information from our February 11, 2010 Symposium "An Evening of Water in The Chathams"
Water Quality

INFORMATION MENU (updated March 25, 2010)

- **1. Press coverage of our Feb 11, 2010 Water Symposium**:

*The AP's article: http://thealternativepress.com/article.asp?news=10122
*The Chatham Patch article: http://chatham.patch.com/articles/panel-discusses-municipal-water-taste-protection
*The Independent Press pre event coverage:
http://www.nj.com/independentpress/index.ssf/2010/02/chatham_borough_and_township_h.html

- **2. Our Panel of Experts**:

Chatham Township water supplier: New Jersey American Water- Kevin Watsey and Scott Brezinski. Mr. Watsey is the Government Affairs Specialist for New Jersey American Water. Mr. Watsey is responsible for federal, state and local government relations for the company and interacts with elected officials at all levels of the government, working to educate decision makers about the water industry. [Kevin.Watsey@amwater.com] Scott H. Brezinski is the Water Quality Supervisor for the Passaic Operating Area of New Jersey American Water. Mr. Brezinski is responsible for ensuring that the drinking water in [our area,] his service territory meets Federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards. Other responsibilities include coordinating compliance sampling, managing a certified laboratory, and handling customer complaints. [Scott.Brezinski@amwater.com]

Chatham Borough water supplier: Water Utility of Chatham Borough-Dick Plambeck. Mr. Plambeck is a Licensed Professional Engineer in New Jersey and former Mayor and Councilman of Chatham Borough. Mr. Plambeck also served as Chairman of Madison-Chatham Joint Meeting pollution control plant and is currently serving on the Borough's Environmental Commission. Previously he served on the Technical Advisory Committee for the Morris County Water Balance Study. Currently, Mr. Plambeck is also Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority, Chairman of the Ground Water Protection Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the Passaic River Coalition. [fightingil63@aol.com]

NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP): Mr. Frank Klapinski, Principal Environmental Specialist, NJDEP/Division of Watershed Management/BEAR. My division website is http://www.nj.gov/dep/watershedmgt/ with the bureau website at http://www.nj.gov/dep/watershedmgt/tmdl.htm.

Great Swamp Watershed Association (GSWA): Hazel England, Director of Education. Ms. England was employed as a naturalist with the Somerset County Park Commission from 1995-2004 and has been the Director of Education and Outreach at Great Swamp Watershed Association since 2004. [www.greatswamp.org and hazele@greatswamp.org]

Chatham Township Planning Board: Lydia Chambers: Professional geologist; Chatham Township planning board member since 2003. Co-founder of Back2Tap. [lydchambers@msn.com]

Passaic River Coalition: see also GWPC

Groundwater Protection Committee (GWPC): the only intermunicipal organization dedicated to the preservation and enhancement of groundwater in the State of New Jersey. Established in 1980 (originally as PVGWPC) to provide a coordinated perspective on groundwater management throughout the Passaic River watershed, GWPC continues to conduct research and education on this region's groundwater resources. http://www.passaicriver.org/PVGWPC.html
Ella Fillapone, Executive Director of the Passaic River Coalition (an organization that aims to protect the water quality and quantity of the Passaic River and area) is also a Member of the Groundwater Protection Committee (GWPC). [prcwater@aol.com]

- **3. Helpful Links:**

Township or Borough of Chatham: Check out your own drinking water: (1) The Environmental Working Group website: www.ewg.org/tap-water/whatsinyourwater/NJ/NJ-American-Water-Company/0712001/ and http://www.ewg.org/tap-water/home and (2) DEP site: http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/ (There is a tab on the left for "Drinking Water Watch" where your water supplier's information can be queried for a good amount of detail.)

About plastic beverage containers: http://www.chathamtownship.org/CTEC/reduce-plastic.html and

http://www.youtube.com/v/Vsybrnwy1xE&hl=en&fs=1&autoplay=1

Chatham Township* Water Quality Reports from your water supplier: New Jersey American Water http://www.amwater.com/njaw/ and also info at http://www.ewg.org/tap-water/home In addition, reports/info are included in your NJAW billing statements.

Chatham Borough Water Quality Reports at www.chathamborough.org (http://www.chathamborough.org/council_agenda.php)

What YOU can do to protect your water: http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/publicoutreach/index.html

Watershed Mgmt for our area: http://www.nj.gov/dep/watershedmgt/ambassadors_wma6.htm
NJDEP and AmeriCorps Watershed Management: Adam Osborn, the 2009-2010 AmeriCorps Watershed Ambassador for Watershed Management Area 6 (WMA 6). WMA 6 consists of the Upper and Middle Passaic River, the Whippany River, and the Rockaway River watersheds that are found in parts of Morris, Essex, Union, Somerset and Sussex counties.

Great Swamp Watershed Association: www.greatswamp.org

Wellhead Protection: information and the model Wellhead Protection Area Ordinance: www.passaicriver.org

Local water filter companies who were invited to our symposium:

Aquatronics-- aquatronics@optonline.met --John Madden
Pur2o-- www.pur2o.com --Antonio Cernuto and Mizar Turdiu, Antonio@pur2o.net
Culligan-- www.getculligan.com --Jan Tricarico, jan.tricarico@culligan.com

Reusable beverage containers: www.Back2Tap.com

4. What YOU can do to help protect your water: Don't Contaminate!

- **Reduce paved areas:** Use permeable surfaces that allow rain to soak in, not run off, like wood, brick and gravel for decks, patios and walkways.
- **Reduce or eliminate pesticide application:**

  Test your soil before applying chemicals, and design your lawn and garden with hardy plants that require little or no watering, fertilizers or pesticides.

- **Reduce the amount of trash you create:** Reuse containers, recycle plastics, aluminum, and glass.
- **Recycle used oil:** A single quart of motor oil can contaminate up to 2 million gallons of drinking water; take used oil or antifreeze to a service station or recycling center.
- **Take the bus instead of your car one day a week:** On average, you will prevent 33 pounds of carbon dioxide emissions per day. Be careful what you put into your septic system: Harmful chemicals may end up in your drinking water.

Help Prevent Contamination!

- Check out the Office of Pesticides' Citizen's Guide to Pest Control and Pesticide Safety
- Learn more what you can to to prevent pollution in your drinking water at EPA's Pollution Prevention website.
- Check out the Citizen's Involvement in Source Water Protection

- **Keep pollutants away from boat marinas and the waterways:** Keep boat motors well-tuned to prevent fuel and lubricant leaks; select nontoxic cleaning products and use a drop cloth, and clean and maintain boats away from the water.

- Attend public hearings on new construction, storm water permitting, and town planning.
- Keep your public officials accountable.

  Ask to see their environmental impact statement.

- Ask questions on any issue that may impact your water source. What specific plans have been made to prevent the contamination of your water source? Notices about hearings often appear in the newspaper or in government office buildings.
- Participate with your state, or tribal and water system at they make funding decisions.
- Volunteer or help recruit volunteers: participate in your community's contaminant monitoring activities, and encourage testing water upstream of your drinking water supply.
- Help ensure that local utilities that protect your water have adequate resources to do their job.

Be More Involved with the Links!

- Read It's Your Drinking Water: Get to Know It and Protect It! (pdf file)
- Groundwater Guardian EXIT Disclaimer is a program by the Groundwater Foundation that supports, recognizes, and connects communities protecting groundwater.

- For more information and ideas: http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/publicoutreach/index.html

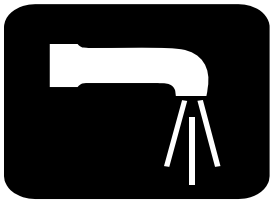
5. WATER FILMS List: http://www.chathamtownship.org/CTEC/water_reference.html

continued

6. Event's Info Flyer:

Water in The Chathams

The Drink's on Us: Taste Testing
Panel Discussion with Local Experts
Documentary Film Clips
Water Filter Vendors



Thurs. Feb 11th 7:30 p.m.
Library of the Chathams

's in the Tap Water in the Chathams?
ıat are the Sources of Your Water?

Participate in a Taste Test:
Bottled vs. Borough vs. Township

ɪ I Buy a Water Filter? Bottled Water?

ɔy the Environmental Commissions of Chatham Township and Chatham Borough
For Questions, contact
www.chathamtownship.org/CTEC/EC-contact.html

Admission: Free

Continued

7. Panelists' Answers to Our Questions:

A. Regarding water to Chatham Township—supplied by New Jersey American Water

Questions asked of the Providers of water to Chatham Township; Answers from New Jersey America Water

Water Symposium: "An Evening of Water in The Chathams" Feb 11, 2010

Ownership and Management

a) Who owns the water supply source?
The State of NJ

b) Who owns the water supply/ production infrastructure?
New Jersey American Water

c) Who owns the water distribution infrastructure?

New Jersey American Water

d) Annual Operating Budget (local)
We are not able to talk about local budgets, but NJAW had a total of $220 million Operations and Maintenance

e) Annual Operating Profit (if applicable)
The state allows NJAW to make a 10% return, although we are usually in the 7-8% range

Customer Profiles: Number and Consumption Percentages

a) Number of commercial customers
141; used 49,533,000 million gallons of water last year

b) Number of non-commercial customers
N/A

c) Number of residential customers
3002; used 276,298,000 gallons of water last year

d) Breakdown of potable and non-potable usage
L*ess than 2% of our water is consumed.*

e) Product Cost…$/gallon or $/xx cubic feet
$*5.38 per 100 gallons*

Sources of water for Chatham Township

a) Where from?
i) Physical location of source(s): ***Passaic River*** *(via New Jersey American Water's Canoe Brook Water Treatment Plant and Passaic Valley Water Commission's Water Treatment Plant in Totowa, NJ),* ***Wanaque Reservoir*** *(North Jersey District Water Supply Commission's Water Treatment Plant in Wanaque, NJ)*

ii) Surface Reservoir?: *Yes, New Jersey American Water's Canoe Brook Treatment Plant maintains a reservoir. North Jersey District Water Supply Commission maintains a reservoir as well.*

iii) Well water? *No*

iv) Combination? *No*

v) What are our (residential, municipal and commercial customers') responsibilities for source protection? *Properly dispose of household chemicals, personal care products, and pharmaceuticals.*

b) Quality considerations
i) What is the relationship of taste to water quality? *Generally taste/aesthetic issues are not good indicators of potential health concerns.*
ii) What is analyzed? The Clean Water Act list or more? The Clean Water Act applies to waterways such as rivers. For drinking water, the regulation that we follow is the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). *New Jersey American Water monitors for all parameters that are required Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Some additional parameters (radon, perchlorate, radium, uranium not requiredd but we sample for them or have sampled in the past for them)* This link has more information: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/pdfs/fs_30ann_sdwa_web.pdf
iii)
What is the frequency of analysis? *Certain parameters (pH, chlorine, turbidity) are monitored constantly. In the system, coliform samples are taken four days a week from the distribution system. Some parameters (ie. inorganics, volatile organics) are monitored for annually.*

iv) Who performs the chemical analyses? *Some analyses are performed in house by our certified lab in Short Hills, NJ (coliform, hardness, pH etc.) Some samples are shipped to our Central Lab in Belleville, IN that is certified for more intensive analyses (ie. Inorganics, volatile organics.)*

v) What regulatory agency reviews the analytical data? *New Jersey DEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water*
Annual records/inspections conducted by NJ DEP Northern Bureau of Water Compliance and Enforcement

vi) How are results made available to the public? *Annual CCR mailed to every customer*
NJDEP Water Watch details sample history for public to view.

vii) Any history of violations? What action(s) have been/are taken? The NJDEP will issue a Notice of Violation (NOV) for treatment issues, high contaminant levels, etc. ***No*** *NOV's*

b) Quantity considerations
i) Gallons per day? *About 2 million gallons a day.*

ii) Shortage History? *No recent shortage history. New Jersey American Water has multiple sources of water that can be used in the event of an emergency.*

iii) Allocation Plan? *New Jersey American Water follows the allocations to us via Allocation Permits from the NJ DEP.*

iv) What are our (residential, municipal and commercial customers') responsibilities for water conservation? *Doing small things, such as turning the faucet off while brushing teeth are helpful. Please consult our web site for further information:*

http://www.amwater.com/njaw/learning-center/wise-water-use.html .

c) Bottled Water

i) What is the impact of bottled potable water on your business? Per New Jersey American Water: *Many bottled water companies test their water, but they are not required to inform their customers. The WQ standards of the FDA (which regulates bottled water) are not as strict as the EPA's SDWA and NJ's SDWA (which is even stricter)*

ii) Are New Jersey aquifers sourced for commercial bottle water use?

iii) What quality criteria are applied to bottled water? Who oversees? Per New Jersey American Water: *The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for regulation of bottled water. The regulations established by the FDA are considered to be not as strict as the standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency for the regulation of the Drinking Water Industry*----------

Continued: #7. Panelists' Answers to Our Questions:

B. Regarding water to Chatham Borough—supplied by Chatham Borough Water Utility

Questions asked of the Providers of water to Chatham Borough /Answers from Chatham Borough Water Utility

Water Symposium: "An Evening of Water in The Chathams" Feb 11, 2010

- Supply, production and distribution system owned by Chatham Borough
- Water source: groundwater from Buried Valley Aquifer Systems
- Original shallow artesian wells developed in 1890s
- Three current wells: developed from 1930s, about 160' deep, located at DPW
- Individual well capacities: 1 to 1.5 mgd
- Allocation permit: 1.75 mgd and 50 mgm
- Recent usage: 25-30 mgm annual average and 30-40 mgm monthly peak (Jun, Jul, Aug)
- Last instance of reaching 50 mgm allowable limit was July 1993
- Estimated total outside water usage during May – October = 8.5% of total annual usage
- Three water tanks of 500,000 gallon capacity each (~1.5 – 2 days' supply)
- Per capita usage: currently ~110 gpd, peaked at 145 gpd in 1993, lowest - 70 gpd in 1946
- Static water levels: ~10' in 1950, ~50' in 1980, currently ~ 30'
- Annual operating budget: $1,300,000 (2009)
- Current water usage rate: $3.30/ccf, 2010 rate $3.42/ccf, 2011 rate $3.58/ccf
- Metered housing units – 2770, apartment & condominium units – 475, businesses+ - 250
- 2009 metered residential usage: household – 248,366 ccf, irrigation only – 8662 ccf
- 2009 metered non-residential usage: total = 76,467 ccf (includes MCJM – 6410, churches – 1820, schools – 2485, clubs – 2143, municipal facilities – 571, Library - 200)
- Wellhead Protection Area Ordinance in place
- Odd-Even Water Conservation Ordinance in place

Abbreviations:

ccf = hundred cubic feet = 748 gallons
gpd = gallons per day
mgd = million gallons per day
mgm = million gallons per month

8. Comparisons

February 2010: below information prepared by Panelist Richard Plambeck

Comparison of 2009 Residential Quarterly Water Bills for Different Towns & Utilities

Town/Utility	Low Use (1000 cf)	Moderate Use (3000 cf)	High Use (5000 cf)
Chatham Borough	$33.00	$99.00	$165.00
Denville	$40.95	$76.65	$132.75
East Hanover	$47.50	$54.27	$80.45
Madison	$21.90	$68.10	$118.70
NJAWC	$67.26	$147.78	$228.31
Parsippany	$16.85	$41.77	$78.37
Roxbury	$39.38	$129.14	$228.20
SMCMUA	$40.78	$91.92	$168.62

Rate Structures:

- Chatham Borough – $18.00 minimum/qtr for 0-545 cf, flat $3.30/ccf
- Denville - $25 minimum/qtr for 0-6000 gal, $2.75/1000 gal for 6-10,000 gal, $3.25/1000 gal for 10-22,000 gal, $3.75/1000 gal for 22-40,000 gal, $4.25/1000 gal for >40,000 gal
- East Hanover - $25 quarterly service charge, plus $22.50 minimum for 0-18,000 gal, $1.25/1000 gal for 18-20,000 gal, $1.75/1000 gal for 20-40,000 gal, $2.00/1000 gal for 40-60,000 gal, $2.75/1000 gal for 60-80,000 gal, $3.50/1000 gal for 80-100,000 gal, $4.25/1000 gal for 100-120,000 gal, et al
- Madison - $17.63 minimum/qtr for 0-805 cf, $2.19/ccf for 0-1000 cf, $2.31/ccf for 1000-3000 cf, $2.52/ccf for >3000 cf
- NJAWC – $9.00 monthly service charge, plus flat $4.02611/ccf
- Parsippany - $16.85 minimum/qtr for 0-10,000 gal, $1.97/1000 gal for 10-20,000 gal, $2.14/1000 gal for 20-30,000 gal, $2.76/1000 gal for 30-40,000 gal, $3.24/1000 gal for >40,000 gal
- Roxbury - $24.50 minimum/qtr for 0-5000 gal, $6.00/1000 gal for 5-25,000 gal, $6.75/1000 gal for 25-40,000 gal, $8.00/1000 gal for 40-50,000 gal, $10.40/1000 gal for >50,000 gal
- SMCMUA – $17.52 quarterly service charge, plus tiered rates:
    - Lifeline Rate of $2.326/ccf for 0-1000 cf
    - Conservation Rate of $2.557/ccf for 1000-3000 cf
    - High Usage Rate of $3.835/ccf for 3000-9000 cf
    - Incentive Rate of $5.115/ccf for >9000 cf (Also used for all irrigation metered services.)

9. Post-event Press Release

February 26, 2010
Contact: Katherine Abbott, Vice Chair
Chatham Township Environmental Commission

A packed audience attended a water quality information night on February 11th at the Library of the Chathams. The Symposium, hosted by the Environmental Commissions of Chatham Township and Chatham Borough, addressed questions that many people want to know: Where does our public tap water come from and is it healthy to drink? The Symposium also addressed the adequacy of New Jersey's water supply for a growing population and how each citizen can keep our surface and ground water sources clean.

Chatham High School A.P. Statistics students got involved by conducting two water taste tests—one at the high school and one at the Symposium. The students found that at the high school there was a clear preference for Chatham Borough water over bottled water and Chatham Township water. Given the high carbon footprint of the manufacture and transportation of bottled water, the environmentalists at the Symposium were happy that the students did not prefer bottled water. The results of the water taste test conducted during the Symposium were announced at the end of the night. In contrast to the high school students and teachers, the Symposium audience preferred the taste of bottled water. The implication was simply that tap water does not necessarily taste worse than bottled water, and that students as well as adults are interested in asking these consumer and environmental questions about water.

Answering the local tap water questions were Chatham Township water supplier New Jersey American Water representatives Kevin Watsey and Scott Brezinski. Hon. Richard Plambeck represented the Water Utility of Chatham Borough. Other panelists were NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Environmental Specialist Frank Klapinski; Great Swamp Watershed Association (GSWA) Director of Education Hazel England; Passaic River Coalition Executive Director Ella Fillapone; and Chatham Township Planning Board Member and Geologist Lydia Chambers.

A key distinction made was that the source of Chatham Township's water is ***surface*** water, whereas the source of Chatham Borough's water is ***ground*** water. Surface water is water on the surface of the earth--the water in rivers, lakes, streams and ocean. Groundwater is water below the surface--in the ground in the tiny spaces between sand, gravel, silt, clay, or in the crevices or fractures in rocks. A large area of groundwater is usually referred to as an aquifer.

The ***surface*** water sources of Chatham Township's water supply are the Passaic River and the Wanaque Reservoir. Water for Chatham Township that comes from the Passaic River is treated at New Jersey American Water's *Canoe Brook Water Treatment Plant* and the Passaic Valley Water Commission's *Water Treatment Plant* in Totowa, and is then distributed to Chatham Township homes and businesses and schools, etc. by New Jersey American Water Company. Chatham Township's water from the Wanaque Reservoir is treated at the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission's *Water Treatment Plant* in Wanaque, NJ and is then distributed by New Jersey American Water Company.

Ground** water* has been the source of Chatham Borough's water supply for hundreds of years. The Borough tapped its artesian wells (naturally occurring wells) until the 1930's when the Borough developed three, approximately 160 feet deep, wells (located on the lot of the Department of Public Works, Chatham Borough). The ground water that the Borough taps today is called ***The Buried Valley Aquifer.

Aquifers are large areas of rock, or gravel, sand, silt, or clay holding the water. Communities access this type of water source by digging water wells. Usually groundwater in aquifers is much cleaner and healthier than surface water (rivers, lakes, streams, oceans) because the earth naturally filters and cleans rain and snow water as it penetrates into aquifers. Although the Borough ***ground** water* from ***The Buried Valley Aquifer*** is treated before being distributed throughout Chatham Borough, there is far less treatment and transporting needed as compared to surface water sources like Chatham Township's. This also reduces the cost of Borough water.

While water companies do the vital job of cleaning public drinking water, especially considering that 13 percent of the world's population lacks access to safe drinking water, the Water Symposium brought to light problematic gaps in drinking water quality in this country. Both the Borough and the Township water providers said that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has been working with them and other water companies nationwide to test for and catalogue more than 300 contaminants found in public water systems. Creating new federal water regulations and funding improvements in public water treatment systems to filter out these contaminants, however, is a long work in progress. According to the Environmental Working Group, right now more than half of the 300 known nationwide contaminants chemicals are unregulated by the EPA.

Pharmaceuticals were the primary unregulated contaminants mentioned at the Water Symposium. Both the Chatham Borough Water Utility and NJ American Water Company representatives said that it is common knowledge that pharmaceuticals are present in the drinking water supply in small amounts. This is partly due to industry and individuals disposing pharmaceuticals into surface waters or down toilets or sinks. Flushing unused or expired pharmaceuticals is no longer a recommended method of disposal.. Another source of pharmaceuticals in our drinking water is our own bodies. Most pharmaceuticals (medications, birth control, beauty, health, and other products) that we consume and/or apply are not fully absorbed by our bodies and much is excreted from the human body, making its way into our water sources. Treatment plants today are not required to remove such pharmaceuticals

New Jersey American Water Company representatives explained, however, that researchers have recently discovered that ozone treatment has proven effective in removing significant amounts of the errant medicines from drinking water. In addition, ozone treatment has been found effective in removing endocrine disrupters from cosmetics, detergents, pesticides and other products we send into the sewage treatment plants or directly into waterways. By 2012, the New Jersey American Water plans to bring online a new $72 million state-of-the-art facility in Short Hills. During the Water Symposium, New Jersey American Water representatives explained that the planned upgrades include new ozone and granulated activated carbon treatments.

Given consumer wariness about unregulated chemicals in the tap water, New Jersey American Water is planning on increasing its communication with the public. "Going forward, any required monitoring for unregulated contaminants (such as pharmaceuticals) will be reported to our customers via our annual Consumer Confidence Report" said Scott Brezinski, Water Quality Supervisor for New Jersey American Water - Passaic Operating Area.

Hazel England, Educator for the Great Swamp Watershed Association, pointed out that citizens can find specific violations of regulated contaminants in our local public drinking water at the Environmental Working Group website, www.ewg.org/tap-water/whatsinyourwater. At this non-profit website there is also information on what contaminants home water filtration systems can remove from water. The most basic is the carbon filter, such as Brita pitcher, which takes out chlorine and lead. The most comprehensive is reverse osmosis. Water filter vendors who attended the Water Symposium night were Pur2O, Aquatronics, and Culligan.

A final takeaway from the Water Symposium is that we all have a responsibility to take care of our water sources. Our lawn chemicals, our salt on sidewalks, or our oil leaks from our cars contaminate the groundwater and the surface water. Homeowners may even want to reconsider using salt-based water softener, because they add an unnecessary amount of sodium to our tap water. Pur2O and other companies sell saltless water softeners. In addition, panelists urged the public to allow as much rainwater recharge as possible on our individual and public properties so that we allow the aquifers to be replenished and allow the ground to do its job of natural filtration. This means minimizing or moderating impervious cover such as pavement and roof space on new buildings or building expansions.

Related to adequate water recharge concerns is endurance of adequate water supply for our grandchildren, even in ostensibly water-rich New Jersey. The NJ Department of Environmental Protections shows on its website that there are already water deficits in New Jersey. A positive note on water quantity was offered by former Chatham Borough Mayor Dick Plambeck. He reported that the static water level in the Borough's wells was only 10 feet down in 1950's and is now 30 feet. Overall there has been water supply depletion, but the good news is that the level has come up in recent years. The static water levels in the wells were down as far as 50 feet in 1980 and the last time the borough reached its state limit for pumping was the summer of 1993. Plambeck attributes this increase in well water levels to water-saving devices such as low-flow showerheads and toilets and public awareness of conservation when watering lawns.

This information (updated on March 26, 2010) is brought to you by the Chatham Township Environmental Commission (CTEC)-Community Education & Outreach Committee, host of the February 11, 2010 *Water Quality in The Chathams* Symposium.

http://www.chathamtownship.org/CTEC/EC-contact.html

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